

to that of the Comet. The case of the Enterprise followed. It took place in 1835, and differed in no material circumstance from the others, as was acknowledged by the British Government, except that it occurred after the act of Parliament abolishing slavery in the colonies had gone into operation, and the others prior to that period.

After a long correspondence of nearly ten years, the British Government agreed to pay for the slaves on board of the two first, on the ground that they were liberated before the act abolishing slavery had gone into operation; but refused to pay for those belonging to the Enterprise, because they were liberated after it had.

To justify this distinction, Lord Palmerston had to assume the ground, virtually, that the law of nations was opposed to slavery—an assumption that placed the property of a third of the Union without the pale of its protection. On that ground, he peremptorily refused compensation for the slaves on board the Enterprise. Our Executive, under this refusal, accepted the compensation for those on board the Comet and Encomium, and closed the correspondence, without even bringing the subject before Congress.

With such perfect indifference was the whole affair treated, that, during the long period the negotiation was pending, the subject was never once mentioned, as far as he recollected, in any Executive message; while those of far less magnitude—the debt of a few millions due from France, and this very boundary question—were constantly brought before Congress, and had nearly involved the country in war with two of the leading powers of Europe. Those who are now so shocked that the boundary question should be settled, without a settlement also of this, stood by in silence, year after year, during this long period, not only without attempting to unite the settlement of this with that of the boundary, but without ever once naming or alluding to it as an item in the list of the dispute between the two powers. It was regarded as beneath notice. He rejoiced to witness the great change that has taken place in relation to it; and to find that those who were then silent and indifferent, now exhibit so much zeal and vehemence about it. He took credit to himself for having contributed to bring this change about. It was he who revived our claim when it lay dead and buried among the archives of the State Department—who called for the correspondence—who moved resolutions affirming the principles of the law of nations in reference to these cases, and repelling the presumptuous and insulting assumption on which it was denied by the British negotiator. Such was the force of truth, and so solid the foundation on which he rested our claim, that his resolutions received the unanimous vote of this body; but he received no support—not a cheering word—from the quarter which now professes so much zeal on the subject. His utmost hope at the time was to keep alive our right, till some propitious moment should arrive to assert it successfully. In the mean time, the case of the Creole occurred, which, as shocking and outrageous as it is, was but the legitimate consequence of the principle maintained by Lord Palmerston, and on which he closed the correspondence in the case of the Enterprise.

Such was the state of the facts when the negotiation commenced in reference to these cases; and it remains now to be shown in what state it has left them. In the first place, the broad principles of the law of nations, on which he placed our right in the resolutions, have been clearly stated and conclusively vindicated in the very able letter of the Secretary of State, which has strengthened our cause not a little, as well from its intrinsic merit as the quarter from whence it comes. In the next place, we have an explicit recognition of the principles for which we contend, in the answer of Lord Ashburton, who expressly says that "on the great general principles affecting this case," (the Creole), "they do not differ," and that is followed by "an engagement that instructions shall be given to the Governors of her Majesty's colonies on the southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wishes of their Government to maintain good neighborhood; and there shall be no official interference with American vessels driven by accident or violence into their ports. The laws and duties of hospitality shall be executed." This pledge was accepted by our Executive, accompanied by the express declaration of the President, through the Secretary of State, that he places his reliance on those principles of public law which had been stated in the note of the Secretary of State. To all this it may be added, that strong assurances are given, by the British negotiator, of his belief that a final arrangement may be made of the subject by positive stipulations in London. Such is the state in which the negotiations has left the subject.

Here, again, he would repeat, that such stipulations in the treaty itself would have been preferable. But who can deny, when he compares the state of the facts, as they stood before and since the close of the negotiation, that we have gained—largely gained—in reference to this important subject? Is there no difference, he would ask, between a stern and peremptory denial of our right, on the broad and insulting ground assumed by Lord Ashburton?—none in the pledge that instructions should be given to guard against the recurrence of such cases; to a positive denial that we had suffered wrong or insult, and had any right to complain?—none between a final closing of all negotiation, and a strong assurance of all adjustment of the subject by satisfactory arrangements by treaty? And would it be

wise or prudent in our part to reject what has been gained because it has not been? As to himself, he must say, that, at the time he moved his resolutions, he little hoped, in the short space of two years, to obtain what has already been gained; and that he regarded the prospect of a final and satisfactory adjustment, at no distant day, of this subject, so vital in its principles to his constituents and the whole South, as far more probable than he then did this explicit recognition of the principles for which he contended. In the mean time, he felt assured the engagement given by the British negotiator would be fulfilled in good faith; and that the hazard of collision between the countries, and the disturbance of their peace and friendship, has passed away, as far as it depends on this dangerous subject. But if in this he should unfortunately be mistaken, we should stand on much more solid ground in defence of our rights, in consequence of what has been gained; as there would then be superadded broken faith to the violation of the laws of nations.

Having now said what he intended on the more important points, he would pass over, without dwelling on the provision of the treaty for delivering up to justice persons charged with certain crimes; the affair of the Caroline, and the correspondence in relation to impressment. The first is substantially the same as that contained in Jay's treaty on the same subject. On the next, he had nothing to add to what had already been said. As to the last, he did not doubt that the strong ground taken in the correspondence against the impressment of seamen on board of our merchant vessels, in time of war, would have a good effect. It will contribute to convince Great Britain that the practice cannot be renewed, in the event of another European war, without a certain and immediate conflict between the two countries.

I said Mr. Calhoun have now stated my opinion fully and impartially on the treaty, with the connected subjects. On reviewing the whole, and weighing the reasons for and against its ratification, I cannot doubt that the former greatly preponderate. If we have not gained all that could be desired, we have gained much that is desirable; and, if all has not been settled, much has been—and that, not of little importance. It is not of little importance to have the northeastern boundary settled—and that too with the consent of the States immediately interested: a subject which has been in dispute almost from the origin of the Government, and which had become more and more entangled, and adverse to our claim, on every attempt heretofore made to settle it. Nor is it of little importance to have the whole line of boundary between us and the British dominions, from the source of the St. Croix to the Rocky Mountains settled—a line of more than three thousand miles, with many disputed points of long standing, the settlement of which had baffled all previous attempts. Nor is it of little importance to have adjusted the embarrassments relating to the African slave trade, by adopting the least objectionable of the alternatives. Nor to have the principles of the law of nations for which we contended, in reference to the Creole and other cases of the kind, recognised by Great Britain; nor to have a solemn pledge against their recurrence, with a reasonable assurance of satisfactory stipulations by treaty. Nor is it of little importance to have, by the settlement of these inveterate and difficult questions, the relation of the two countries settled down in amity and peace—permanent amity and peace, as it may be hoped—in the place of that doubtful, unsettled condition, between peace and war, which has for so many years characterized it, and which is so hostile to the interest and prosperity of both countries.

Peace, said Mr. C., is the first of our wants in the present condition of our country. We wanted peace, to reform our own Government, and relieve the country from its great embarrassments. Our government is deeply disordered—its credit is impaired—its debt is increasing—its expenditures extravagant and wasteful—its disbursements without efficient accountability—and its taxes (for duties are but taxes) enormous, unequal, and oppressive to the great producing classes of the country. Peace, settled and undisturbed, is indispensable to a thorough reform, and such a reform to the duration of the government. But, so long as the relation between the two countries continues in a state of doubt between peace and war, all attempts at such reform will prove abortive. The first step in any such, to be successful, must be to reduce the expenditures to the legitimate and economical wants of the government. Without that, there can be nothing worthy of the name; but in an unsettled state of the relations of the two countries, all attempts at reduction will be baffled by the cry of war, accompanied by insinuations against the patriotism of those who may be so hardy as to make them. Should the treaty be ratified, an end will be put to that, and no pretext be left to delay the great and indispensable work of reform. This may not be desirable to those who see, or fancy they see, benefits in high duties and wasteful expenditures; but, by the great producing and tax-paying portions of the community, it will be regarded as one of the greatest of blessings. These are not the only reasons for wanting peace. We want it, to enable the people and the States to extricate themselves from their embarrassments. They are both borne down by heavy debts, contracted in a period of fallacious prosperity, from which there is no other honest and honorable extrication but the payment of what is due. To enable both States and individuals to pay their debts, they must be left in full possession of all their means, with as little exaction or restriction on their industry as possible on the part of this govern-

ment. To this, a settled state of peace, on an open and free commerce, are in themselves. With these, and the increasing habits of economy and industry now everywhere pervading the country, the period of embarrassment will soon pass away to be succeeded by one of permanent and healthy prosperity.

Peace is, indeed, our policy. A kind Providence has cast our lot on a portion of the globe sufficiently vast to satisfy the most grasping ambition, and abounding in resources beyond all others, which only require to be fully developed to make us the greatest and most prosperous people on earth. To the full development of the vast resources of our country, we have political institutions most happily constituted. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a system more so, than our Federal Republic—a system of State and General Governments, so blended as to constitute one sublime whole; the latter having charge of the interests common to all, and the former those local and peculiar to each State. With a system so happily constituted, let a durable and firm peace be established, and this Government be confined rigidly to the few great objects for which it was instituted; leaving the States to contend in generous rivalry, to develop, by the arts of peace, their respective resources, and a scene of prosperity and happiness would follow, heretofore unequalled on the globe. I trust (said Mr. C.) that this treaty may prove the first step towards such a peace. Once established with Great Britain, it would not be difficult with moderation and prudence, to establish permanent peace with the rest of the world when our most sanguine hopes of prosperity may be realized.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in limiting the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Calhoun.*

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Jacob Thompson of the House of Representatives for valuable public documents.

**THE TREATY.—MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.**—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else of reading matter, Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Treaty. A speech on so interesting and important a subject, from such a man as Mr. Calhoun, will not fail to attract the attention of our readers.

**SMALL POX.**—It is stated that several new cases of Small Pox have occurred in Jackson in the last week. It has also been rumored here, that it is on the plantation of a gentleman of this county, several of whose negroes have been attacked.

**VACCINE.**—See the advertisement of Dr. Graves, in another column.

The Grand Gulf Advertiser is mistaken when it states that the Democratic county meeting, recently held here, expressed a preference for Mr. Van Buren for the next Presidency. A very decided preference was expressed for Mr. Calhoun; whom the resolutions of the meeting nominated for the Presidency.

Alexander Porter has been elected Senator in Congress from Louisiana, for six years after the 4th March next. His competitor was Mr. Conrad, (who) the present incumbent. Although opposed to both gentlemen in politics, we heartily rejoice at the success of Judge Porter, (whose reputation as a gentleman and statesman stands very high) over that imbecile, politician weather-cock—his rival.

A correspondent of the Ohio State-man, writing from Indianapolis, states that it is the desire of the Democracy of Indiana, that the "Old Roman," Andrew Jackson, shall preside over the next Democratic National Convention. An excellent suggestion.

**FATAL RENCONTRE.**—We learn that Mr. John F. Price, assistant Keeper of the State Penitentiary at Jackson, shot one of the convicts last week. We have not been yet fully informed as to the circumstances of the case, but report says that Mr. Price suspected the convict of having stolen something & demanded to search him, which the convict refused to permit him to do, but advanced towards him with a sledge hammer he held in his hand, at the same time saying, "Shall I kill the damn-d-rascal?" whereupon the assistant Keeper drew a pistol and shot him.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst., Mr. McRoberts presented the petition of certain citizens of Illinois, praying an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill for the occupation of Oregon, and for the extension of certain portions of the laws of the United States over it, came up in the Senate to receive its third reading. Mr. Calhoun intimated that the bill might possibly conflict with existing treaty stipulations, and therefore suggested that its consideration might be postponed till the following Monday, the 5th inst. This bill requires to each settler, over the age of eighteen years, 640 acres of land, and to each child of such settler, under that age, 160 acres, and to the wife of each settler 160 acres, in her own right.

In the House, Mr. J. Campbell introduced a bill to suspend the operation of the 2d section of the act for the apportionment of representatives in Congress. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Elections.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the House resumed the consideration of the proposition to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall in 1815. Mr. Gwin, of Mississippi, spoke in defence of Gen. Jackson, and in favor of refunding the fine. He was followed by Mr. Cushing, on the same side, who proposed (amidst the cheers of the House,) "to make the anniversary of the victory of New Orleans a day to be sanctified, in the action of this House, by the restoration of the amount of that fine to Andrew Jackson." Mr. Adams spoke against the passage of the bill in too great a hurry—he wished to have the matter discussed—he was opposed in principle to pensioning Ex-Presidents. The motion of Mr. Cushing to go into Committee of the Whole on the proposition was negatived—yeas 100, nays 106.

The Bankrupt Law was then taken up, and after violent party speeches from Messrs. Brown, Gordon and McKoon, of New York, the House adjourned, without doing anything with the bill.

## Public Meeting.

CANTON, Jan. 16, 1843.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madison county, (public notice having previously been given,) for the purpose of eliciting information on the subject of the practicability of constructing an extension of the Vicksburg Rail Road to Canton, Judge Robert Love was called to the Chair, and E. H. Powell appointed Secretary.

On motion of T. C. Tupper, Esq., it was Resolved, That Charles B. Green, Wm. P. Perkins, A. H. Handy, Jesse Heard, G. W. Henderson, Wm. J. Austin, Jos. Reed, Jno. T. Johnson, Benj. Ricks, Thomas Shackelford, Jno. Munn, Jos. J. Pugh, Robert Shottwell, Jno. Montgomery, Wm. McCullough, Jas. S. Prichard, N. M. Taylor, Isaac R. Bass, Kinsman Divine and Robert Love: be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of correspondence, to procure all such information, as they may be able, on the subject of Rail Roads; and particularly touching the contemplated Road, between Jackson and Canton, and all and every other kind of information that may be required, to enable the public to decide upon the propriety of constructing said Rail Road, and that they be requested to report said information to an adjourned meeting to be held at the Court House in Canton on the first Monday in March next.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers published in Vicksburg and Canton, and signed.

R. LOVE, Ch'n.

E. H. POWELL, Sec'y.

"Honest John Davis" and Slavery.—We learn from the New York American, that the Governor of Virginia has made a requisition upon Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, for the slave Litterer, who had fled to Boston. The Governor, after taking council, refused to comply, and stated that he would forward a written answer to his excellency of Virginia.

"Honest John" would make a very good candidate of the Whig party for Vice President.

The Democrats of Covington county, in this State, held a meeting on 2nd inst., at which Mr. CALHOUN was nominated for the Presidency.

The body of George B. Ogden, late President of the Canal Bank of New Orleans, was found in the canal near the Shell Road, on the 12th inst. There were no marks of violence on the body, and no doubt was entertained that he had been drowned, whether accidentally or by his own voluntary act, is not known.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

## VICKSBURG AND CANTON RAIL ROAD.

In our last we called the attention of the citizens of the interior to the importance of an extension of the Vicksburg Rail Road to this place. We now call upon the citizens of Vicksburg to ponder upon the importance of the contemplated work to them. We would premise that the people of this county are *not* really in earnest; they are not influenced by an inflated zeal, for a "splendid" speculation, that will pass away like the chimerical ebullitions of former times. The views of our citizens, are the result of the "second sober thought," based upon cool and clear calculations of interest and utility. They are now determined that the Road shall be built. If the Road is an object of vast importance to Madison, and the country east of us, it is equally as important to the citizens of Vicksburg.

From the best information we can get, we believe that the extension of the Vicksburg Road to Canton, would immediately increase the transportation of Cotton on that Road 15,000 bales. The business men of Vicksburg are more capable of estimating the importance of a trade consequent upon such accession to their exports than we are. It is bound to be very great. We are not enough familiar with mercantile operations, to estimate precisely the amount of trade that would result to Vicksburg from it; but some idea of the magnitude of the business of this country, as connected with a Rail Road to this place, may be inferred from the Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Iron and Salt, that are required for all that country extending from Livingston, in this county, to Louisville, in Winston, lying between Pearl river and Big Black. Let this 25 miles of Road be made, and the business of Vicksburg is at once increased 25 per cent, and that too from a portion of country that is forever cut off from her unless it be done. Then will not the citizens of Vicksburg co-operate with their country friends, and aid them in performing a work so pregnant with great results; a work that will enhance the value of their property, and extend their business operations into this fertile and most fertile portion of Mississippi. Then let them meet us in a spirit of liberality, and we predict that the Road will be made. Our merchants and planters are anxious, yea zealous to embark in it. It is fortunately simply a question of dollars and cents, it is not imbued with, nor can it be tortured into a party question. It is a point where Whig and Democrat, Nullifier and Tariffite may concentrate their energies without bitterness or jealousy, and the only rivalry will be who shall be foremost, in word and deed in this great enterprise.

The annexed table of the population, and products of the counties referred to, we have compiled from an abstract of the census returns of the State of Mississippi, as taken by the United States Marshals, for the year 1840:

White Population,	Slaves,	Bales of cotton in 1839.
Leake, 1,555	512	1,437
Madison, 3,395	11,533	37,105
Scott, 1,199	462	171
Attala, 2,955	1,082	454
Winston, 3,061	1,589	3,325
12,635	15,208	42,492

We find by reference to the returns of the Marshals, that the counties of Leake, Madison, Scott, Attala and Winston, in 1837, contained a population of 27,903, and grew 42,492 bales of cotton. It is a safe calculation to say that one half of this cotton, (if the Rail Road should terminate here,) would be shipped to Vicksburg—that is to say 21,246 bales—and at least 15,000 people would receive their supplies of bagging, rope, groceries and merchandise, over the Vicksburg and Canton Rail Road. We have no comments to make upon the result of such an accession to the trade of Vicksburg; its importance is obvious to us, and we have no doubt that those interested in the prosperity of Vicksburg, have the sagacity to perceive in what direction their interests lie.—*Mississippi Creole.*

We call the attention of our readers to the Resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, nominating Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency, which will be found in this weeks paper. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun is recommended unanimously by the Legislature for the first office in the gift of the American people. The claims of Mr. C. are now beginning to be properly understood—the people throughout the Union appear to be moving in his favor, and we are now inclined to think that there is a pretty fair probability of his receiving the nomination of the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Calhoun's uniform opposition to a lavish and wasteful expenditure of the public money, offers the best assurance to the people, that he would, if elected, make an economical President. We have recently been shown a private letter written by a member of Congress from our sister State of Alabama, in which it is stated that Mr. Calhoun is gaining strength rapidly at the North—his Free Trade doctrines are looked upon with more favor than in former times, and that every appearance indicates that Mr. Calhoun will be the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.—*Paulling (Miss.) Clarion.*

The South Carolina House of Representatives have unanimously passed resolutions, nominating the Hon John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. Thousands of the free and independent citizens of New York have heartily resolved to sustain the nomination, and to use their best endeavors to have it confirmed by the National Convention.—*N. Y. Dollar Weekly.*

## FROM TEXAS.

By arrivals at New Orleans, the editors of the Tropic have received late advices from Texas. The Texan troops, under Gen. Somerville, have gained some advantages over the Mexicans. A correspondent of that paper, who writes from Galveston, under date of the 8th inst., says that intelligence had been received from Houston, that the Texan army reached the Mexican town of Laredo on the 8th ult. and took possession without firing a gun; the few Mexican troops flying at their approach. After taking the town, a detachment crossed the Rio Grande and planted the Banner of the Single Star on the West Bank!

It is stated that a party of the Texan soldiers, in opposition to the express commands of their officers, disgraced themselves by plundering the defenceless inhabitants of the captured town. Prompt measures were, however, resorted to, and the major part of the spoils collected together and returned to the owners; after which all the soldiers were assembled and required to sign a solemn pledge to abstain in future from such disgraceful conduct, or leave the army and return to Texas. 140 chose the latter alternative and have returned. The remainder cheerfully agreed to the terms and signed the pledge. On the 10th the army, numbering about 550, crossed the Rio Grande and marched for Guerrero, a town about 60 miles below Mier, Comargo and Rhinosa, will then be visited, unless the Mexicans make a more formidable resistance than is expected; in which event the Texan troops will fall back on reinforcements that is expected to follow. But from what we can learn there are but few Mexican troops this side of the mountains, and they dispersed throughout the valley. If this prove true, this little body will very probably reach the neighborhood of Matamoros unopposed; and if reinforced by that time will immediately attack that city.

The Apache Indians, a numerous and warlike tribe, are said to be warring successfully against the Mexicans in the neighborhood of Chihuahua, and to have caused the most of Gen. Wool's defeated troops to march in that direction.

There seems to be a strong desire felt for volunteers from the United States. But after the shameful treatment received by the volunteers who went from this country last year, it will be somewhat difficult to raise a single company of men who will be willing to go to Texas for the purpose of fighting the battles of that country, and being rewarded by being kicked or starved out of it, whenever their services may cease to be any longer necessary.

**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**—The progress of Mr. Calhoun's popularity in the North has been within the last six months as rapid as his most devoted friends could desire. His worth and services are beginning to be understood by the great mass of the Democracy, among whom his name is a tower of strength. He is faithfully and long battled in the holy cause of democracy, and who will deny him the great reward he so richly merits? In the language of a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, "he has filled many very elevated and important public stations, upon all of which he conferred dignity and character. His long career has been distinguished by ability, patriotism, and a noble disinterestedness. The evidences he has given of uncompromising integrity and high moral courage, have not been rare or ambiguous. Indeed his whole track has been illumined with glory, and not a few will envy the name of John C. Calhoun. Even his enemies will do justice to the lofty bearing of the man, and magnanimity of his soul. As a statesman he has no superior. His mighty genius ripened by a system of profound thinking and a close & undivided attention to the affairs of state for thirty-one years, has sounded the depths of political science, and become thoroughly conversant with all the principles and tendencies of American government. Bold, energetic, fearless, and invincible, he has ever courted rather than shunned danger and responsibility."—*N. Y. Dollar Weekly.*

## THE TARIFF.

It makes a great deal of matter whether 20 or 100 per cent duty be imposed on a foreign article. If 100 per cent is actually imposed on cotton goods brought from England, the value of the cotton goods manufactured at home rises in like proportion. The tax then, over and above 30 per cent would be a tax imposed on the people without cause, to the sole benefit of the domestic manufacturer. The domestic manufacturer may sell for the same prices, after the imposition of a tariff on foreign manufactures, as before, and still the people will pay the full amount of tax on foreign goods, by buying domestic goods. The supply and demand always govern the price in market. If we pay for domestic manufactures, the same price after, as before a tariff, it is because the supply of domestic goods is but just adequate to the demand. The domestic manufacturer would sell for less however, if the supply was increased by foreign competition. But if the tariff presents this competition, it prevents the reduction in price. This reduction in price, occasions us to say that home manufacturers—the selling now at the same value as before, the present high tariff, are higher than they would have been if this tariff had not been inflicted.—*Natchitoches Democratic Herald.*

**POSTAGES.**—We are glad to learn, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that the consultations at Washington have resulted in fixing the highest rate of postage upon a single letter at 10 cents.

Murmur at nothing—if your ills are curable, it is ungrateful—if remediless, is vain.